

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

BRYAN'S WEAVER VOTE.

Washington, D. C., September 24, 1896.
To the Editor of the Dispatch, Richmond, Va.:

I have submitted your telegram of today, requesting me to explain why Mr. Bryan voted for Weaver in 1892, to Senator Gorman, who was a member of the Democratic Campaign Committee in 1892. He says that the National Committee, of which Mr. William G. Harrity was chairman, with Mr. Don M. Dickinson chairman of the Campaign Committee, determined to request all the Democrats in Nebraska and the States west thereof to unite with the Weaver people in carrying these States so as to prevent Harrison from receiving electoral votes in Nebraska, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, Nevada, and California, and as a rule the Democrats followed the request of the Democratic National Committee. In addition to this the New York World made an appeal for a special subscription to carry out the plan of campaign determined on by the Democratic Committee. Therefore, whatever Mr. Bryan or any other Democrat did in the support of Weaver was at the request of the National Democratic Committee.

CHARLES J. PAULKNER,
Chairman.

THE BALLOT IN VIRGINIA.

One of the ghastly humors of this campaign is the talk of the coalitionists and coalitionists about "organizing" to "secure honest elections" in Virginia in November next. In furtherance of this alleged purpose they have recently called into council here a number of lawyers from different sections of the State, and other lawyers, who are more or less identified with the interests that are fighting Bryan, have been appointed to take charge of counties in the black belt.

They are proceeding upon the theory that our Commonwealth's attorneys are not to be trusted, and that special attorneys must be retained in order to see that our laws are enforced. While all this humbuggery about securing "honest elections" is going on, the bolting bosses are pursuing a course of coercion towards their employees which offers the greatest menace to the freedom of the ballot ever threatened in Virginia.

In our opinion, the Virginia election laws are going to be grossly violated this year—by the very men who are howling against ballot-box stuffing.

Mr. Ingalls, in his speech in this city, undertook to lecture us about having "a fair count" in Virginia, but we tell our people that Mr. Ingalls is one of the leaders in an organization that is widespread throughout this country, and which is at work night and day to subject the votes of its employees to the will of employers. There's where the election laws are going to be violated! For every ballot miscounted there will be a dozen cast under restraint—that is, if the voters in question allow the influence of their employers to follow them into the voting-booth. And these self-same coercionists, not satisfied with what they have already done to make Bryan men help McKinley, have allowed an impression to be created that they will be able to find out whether their men cast their votes as they expected them to do.

Exactly who is responsible for giving currency to this idea we cannot say, but that it has been given currency we know. Of course, it is a "fake." Our election laws afford a secret ballot. Certainly, in the case of every man who can read and write the voting-booth guarantees absolute secrecy. In the booth he is safe from spying eyes. There he may arrange his own ballot. The names of all the presidential candidates and of all the presidential electors will appear upon the official ticket, and all that one who wishes to vote for Bryan and Sewall has to do is to ERASE THE NAMES OF THE OTHER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

As a matter of fact, in Virginia this year we vote for the candidates direct. He who takes a ticket and scratches therefrom the names of McKinley and Hobart, Palmer and Buckner, Levering and Johnson, and then hands that ticket to the judges of election, thereby votes for Bryan and Sewall. But, in the case of illiterate voters, the illiterate man will be aided in the preparation of his ballot by one of the judges of election, to be designated by the judges themselves.

No voters who are employed by bosses who wish to control their employees' votes need not fear that the malignity

of the coercionists will follow them into the voting-booth.

The Australian voting system was devised, in the first instance, to prevent the purchase and delivery of votes, and to thwart the purposes of such employers as had been in the habit of following their employees to the polls to see that they voted "the right ticket." And, as a further security to the dependent or purchasable voter, it was ordered that the booth be set up at a safe distance from the crowd at the polls, and should not be approached by any one, except as provided for helping illiterates.

But for the booth system thousands of our Virginia voters would to-day be helpless in the hands of their employers, where such employers are disposed to take from them the freedom of the ballot. But, with the voting-booth, every voter of ours may prepare his ballot in absolute secrecy and fold it up and put it into the hands of the judges, who will not be permitted to read it. Yes; happily for us, our election law is well adapted to the needs and demands of the hour.

He who wishes his vote to be secret may have it so. All the special attorneys and all the other agencies that the money of Hanna and the boss bolters may employ cannot rob a voter of his privilege to prepare his own ballot in secrecy.

Upon the employment of special counsel by the bolters it is impossible to put any other construction than that the bolters distrust the Commonwealth's attorneys of this State. With far more reason might the Democrats of Virginia employ special counsel to see to it that employees are not coercing their employers; that the funds of railroad companies are not being illegally used in this campaign, and that their trains and trainmen are not being employed to promote ends that are not only partisan in an extreme degree, but are outrageously violative of the highest principles of public policy.

Ah! if we Democrats were to go to the work with sufficient vim, we should soon have the tables turned upon the so-called "sound money" and "honest elections" party in Virginia! Their "sound-money" pretence is a hollow mockery. Their cry for "honest elections" is a sham to veil the most gigantic assault ever planned upon the freedom of the ballot in Virginia, and, withal, they are trying to pass themselves off as "Democrats," whilst they are in daily conference with the enemy, and we cannot but believe, are receiving money from the enemy's war-chest.

The fact that President M. E. Ingalls is on terms of personal and political intimacy with the headquarters men of the bolters and Republicans, both, and that he is advocating the election of McKinley under the auspices of an association of persons who claim to be Democrats, is in itself a very suspicious circumstance.

At any rate, the Democrats of Virginia ought to exercise the utmost vigilance against coercionists and corruptionists, come from what quarter they may, and ought to bring to the attention of our Commonwealth's attorneys and grand juries all the facts that may come to their knowledge respecting the boss bolters' conspiracy against the ballot in Virginia. We may trust the attorneys for the Commonwealth to prosecute the offenders and in all other respects to see that the laws of this Commonwealth are enforced. Section 583 of the Code of Virginia provides that "if any person . . . by threat or bribery, attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote or ballot, or by such means attempts to deter him from giving his vote or ballot . . . he shall be confined in jail not exceeding one day and fined not exceeding \$1,000."

LIGHT ON CHOLERA.

It is said that the experience of the Anglo-Egyptian Nile expedition with the cholera sheds important light upon the causes of that disease and the best method of combating it. When the scourge broke out Surgeon Galloway, who had had long experience in fighting cholera, was placed in charge of the camps, and, with his assistants, worked on the theory that the cholera germ was a definite thing, taken into the system in a definite way, and having a definite period of incubation, and that the treatment must, to be successful, be definite and precise.

No quarantine was established, as that would have been impracticable, but whenever the cholera broke out at a point Galloway would say: "We ought to be ashamed of ourselves if we cannot stamp it out in ten days," and would immediately resort to isolation, disinfection, and sanitation. In nearly every case he did succeed in vanquishing the disease within the prescribed time, although in instances he had to contend with the disposition of the troops to drink the germ-laden waters of the Nile, and at Wady Halfa he had to deal with a civilian population that were grossly ignorant and superstitious, and very filthy in their habits.

IS IT?

Is the Democratic cause in this campaign decreasing? Here, only about four weeks from the day for casting the ballots, in Boston, the commercial heart of gold standard New England, a city not far from equally divided between the two great political parties, a throng of 75,000 people assembled on the Common to hear William J. Bryan. In the political annals of the country no such audience ever assembled before anywhere in the land. Is the cause of Democracy decreasing as the fight goes on? On the contrary, the great wave of Bryan enthusiasm is rising higher every hour. Nothing stops it—money, sneers, coercion, nothing. In this campaign, whatever it may have been heretofore, it is the cause of the people and in this sign it will conquer.

The interest of Mr. W. S. Copeland in the Richmond State newspaper has been sold to Mr. Stilson Hutchins, the founder of the Washington Post. The State hereafter be published by him and Mr. Taylor Grandy as an out-and-out free-silver paper. Of late, the State has run a deadly parallel editorial column, one part of which, advocating the gold standard, was conducted by Mr. Copeland, and the other, advocating free silver, conducted by Mr. Grandy. This course was the result of an arrangement made between the disagreeing partners some months ago, but proving distasteful to both, Mr. Copeland sold his interest to Mr. Hutchins. Mr. Copeland now retires with the respect and good will of his business associates, having won an honorable name in Richmond as citizen and editor. Mr. Hutchins is a newspaper man of great experience, and he and Mr. Grandy promise many improvements in their paper. We welcome its hearty and undivided support of the Democratic ticket, and expect that it will do valuable party service, and greatly extend its circulation and influence.

UNJUST TO THEMSELVES.

Surely these gentlemen who in their zealous opposition to bimetalism are aligning themselves with the Republican party have not with sufficient seriousness contemplated the baneful results that must ensue if they persist in their unwise course to the end.

They are not Republicans, and they are unjust to themselves in lending their aid and their influence to the Republican candidates. They have not been educated as Republicans; they have had no experience as Republicans. And yet, still claiming to be Democrats, they are turning their backs upon the Democratic candidates and walking arm-in-arm with the candidates of the Republican party.

When we consider the character, the intelligence, the moral worth and weight of many of these gentlemen, we find it difficult to believe our own eyes when we see such men bending and bowing before the false gods but yesterday despised by them.

Has the Republican party changed its principles, its policies, its feelings towards the southern people? We answer by asking: Has the leopard changed its spots? It cannot be contended that the Republican party has changed, for, unfortunately, it has been conspicuously consistent and true to itself while false to the best interests of the country, and especially of these Southern States of ours.

Then, what has changed, or who has changed? Is it the Democratic party that has wandered away from its old principles? Our friends, the seceding Democrats, who are now in such cozy company with the Republicans, say yes. It is so—that the Democratic party is not now what it used to be. Gentlemen, you are mistaken. The principles upheld by the Democratic party of to-day are the same primal principles with which Thomas Jefferson startled the monarchies of the old world, when this new world first joyously rang with the praises of a new people of a new land, hailing the light of that real liberty and true Democracy that had come with freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, freedom of action within the limits of law, and with a written Constitution unparalleled in the annals of man for its religious truths, for its practical political canons, for the justice and the wisdom interwoven with every article of its faith.

The Democratic party stands to-day as it has ever stood, for a fair and rational and non-partisan construction of the Constitution; for the rights of the States and the rights of the people; for equal opportunities to all American citizens of every section of the Union; for impartial legislation looking always to the general good of the whole country. The Democratic party has not changed. The change is in the part of those Democrats who are setting themselves in antagonism to the principles and the spirit that have always characterized Democracy and contrasted it from its antipode, Republicanism.

Those Democrats who propose to cast their votes, either directly or indirectly, on the 24 of November for Mr. McKinley are obviously affected with mental strabismus. If they fancy they can see on that side of the politics of the times any semblance of a single feature of the principles which they have so often and so ardently vindicated as embodying the true genius of our government.

We cannot, we do not, we will not believe that these of our friends and allies who are thinking of supporting the Republican side have as yet studied the situation in all its aspects as southern men with a southern posterity coming after them ought to study it. The South is the great bulwark of this great, free government, standing with steady conservatism, always, between the dangerous doctrinaires, the reckless innovators, the materialist revolutionists of the North, on the one side, and the precious principles of safe Democratic government, upheld by a serious patriotism, on the other side.

Had it not been for the unselfish spirit, the exalted regard for free institutions, the intelligent understanding of all the checks and balances in its mechanism, on the part of the South, this grand government of ours would long ago have gone down into the depths of destruction. Let our southern men of high character, of intelligence, of the true Christian temper, of a liberal and loyal Democracy continue to stand together, and the South will continue to stand sponsor for the safety of the government and the quietude of the country.

INSULTS TO BRYAN.

Those of our people who are disposed to harp upon the misconduct of the young men who hssed and howled at Governor O'Ferrall and General Buckner at the Academy of Music meeting here—conduct which was promptly condemned by the Democratic press and leaders here—should take notice that the faculty of Yale College have done nothing but pooh-pooh the misconduct of the Yale students towards Bryan. They have said that "boys will be boys," and dismissed the subject from their mighty minds.

If the person of a vice-presidential candidate should have commanded more respect from a lot of Richmond hoboes, "a fortiori," the person of a presidential candidate should have surely commanded the respect of a company of educated and "high-toned" young men. But it was not so. Bryan was treated ever so much worse at New Haven than O'Ferrall and Buckner were at Richmond, and was finally forced to desist from speaking. This, however, was only one incident of his trip North. Read the following from the New York Journal, and you will learn of deeds done by men of mature years, some of whom are employees of boss bolters:

"A series of complaints are likely to result from Mr. Bryan's recent trip over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway, because of the treatment experienced by the candidate and his party. When Mr. Bryan and his party reached Hoboken last Wednesday, they were thrown bitterly from the treatment accorded them."

"It is claimed that only by the energetic action of Mayor Fagan, of Hoboken, a scheme on the part of the railroad men to foment a Republican banner in the faces of Bryan and his party as they disembarked from the train was balked. The matter has been laid before the State Democratic Committee, a member of which body said yesterday that Mr. Bryan had been insulted and annoyed during his entire trip over the Lackawanna. 'The engineer of the train lost no opportunity to place the candidate at a disadvantage,' he said. 'From Sunday down it was not so bad, but up to that point the treatment the candidate received was disgraceful. The train would pull up at a station, where the townspeople would walk to the rear platform to address them. When he had got fairly started, the engineer would pull the throttle and start the train with a jerk. On one occasion the passengers were thrown against the side of the car, and several windows were broken. The train would be started before the candidate got through talking. In many instances the train was not stopped until it had rolled

a couple of hundred yards from where the crowd had assembled.

"At one point along the road, when Mr. Bryan had taken a rear platform ready to address a gathering, an engine with its headlights covered with a picture of the Republican candidate was run right up to his car, almost within the candidate's touch."

SALISBURY AND RUSSIA.

It is rather difficult to accept the statement that Salisbury declines to yield to popular pressure and deal with the Turk single-handed, because he fears such action would precipitate a general European war in which the Continental Powers would be arrayed against Great Britain. Students of the conditions on the Continent discredit emphatically the suggestion that single-handed British interference in Turkey would bring Great Britain into armed contact with any Power, save Russia, if with her, and are satisfied that if by any possibility a general war should be precipitated the lines would be drawn between Great Britain and the Triple Alliance on the one hand, and France and Russia on the other. This is made manifest by the antagonistic relations of Germany and France towards each other, the necessity of Italy's keeping, owing to her great coast exposure, on good terms with the greatest naval power in the world, and the fact that Austria-Hungary has all to gain and nothing to lose by a conflict that would be almost certain to block Russian intrigue in the Balkans for some years to come.

The truth seems to be that Russia alone is the real cause of Great Britain's timid, vacillating, and disappointing policy in dealing with the Sultan. Not that Great Britain fears Russia as a military power. She did not hesitate at the close of the last Russo-Turkish war to say to Russia, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther," and by forcing the abrogation of the treaty of San Stefano, rob the Czar of some of the most important fruits of his victory. Oh, no. And what she dared do then she would dare do now were only the question of bringing on a clash of arms with Russia involved. We must, therefore, look for another explanation of Salisbury's virtual repudiation of Great Britain's obligations to humanity under the Berlin treaty.

One explanation advanced, and it would seem to have solid basis, is that Salisbury is trying to arrange a deal with Russia as regards the African question. It is well known that Russia has dithered up France in the latter's attitude touching continued British occupation of Egypt. She is suspected of encouraging the threatened French encroachment on the Western Sudan, and it is no secret that combined Russian and French influence has recently been very perceptibly exerted in Abyssinia. It appears a foregone conclusion that it will not be long before the Anglo-Egyptian expedition will have reached Khartoum and the work of pacification, civilization, and development of the Sudan will have been commenced. From the Sudan to Uganda, "the Pearl of Africa," where great development is going on under British auspices, is not a very far cry, and when the nexus shall have been brought entirely under British influence, a long step will have been taken in the direction of a British territorial sweep from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope. That Great Britain would be relieved of a good deal of embarrassment in her efforts to consummate this ambition, Russia alienated from France in the matter of the African problem, can be readily understood. In the mean time, however, it cannot be denied that British public sentiment, stimulated by Gladstone, is warning Salisbury to beware of the fate of Aberdeen, and that in that warning is the hope of the Armenians.

BIMETALLISM'S POPULARITY.

On the line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada there are foolish people who, instead of seeking to provide one currency for both countries, try to divide the rest of the people of that country into opposing monetary factions. These disturbers of financial peace attempt to discredit the money or currency of the United States, and to levy a tax in some form upon Canadian currency coming into this country. That is to say, they would, instead of having free trade in money between Canada and the United States, levy a tax in some form upon our currency. We are glad that this movement developed in time to cur its own throat. Whether in money or commodities, as much as we need free trade with them, we have for some time feared this movement, but we fear it no longer. The policy which the Canadians themselves have pursued has satisfied us that the people of the Dominion will not suffer themselves to be led astray by money-mongers, but will at any proper time be ready to join hands with the advocates of the same sound-money system for both countries.

A CHICAGO TELEGRAM.

A Chicago telegram in the papers of the 24 instant says that the Democratic National Committee regards the letter of Prince Bismarck favoring bimetalism as a step towards international agreement, and the cablegram sent to Mr. Bryan by the International Agricultural Congress at Budapest as making the first genuine political sensation of the campaign in favor of free-silver coinage.

We quote as follows from the same telegram: "Members of the committee at Chicago headquarters said yesterday that these documents silenced the platform and assertions of the Republicans on the point that the United States alone could not change the monetary system of the world, and that the present agitation would be detrimental to international bimetalism. 'The committee decides to have these declarations printed in several languages, especially German, and to distribute several millions of them.'"

"The documents" alluded to are Prince Bismarck's letter to Governor Culberson and the cablegram above named to Mr. Bryan. So we say "bimetalism grows in popularity."

THE EFFECT.

The Campaign, a Republican paper published in Richmond, finds Governor O'Ferrall's recent declaration that he would not vote for Bryan "very gratifying to all the people who recognize the potency of his example and influence in crushing out this threatened disaster." We cannot speak with exactness as to the potency of his influence, but we will venture to say that, except by Republican votes, he could not be elected to-day to any office in Virginia, no matter how humble it might be. If the Campaign had read the comments of the Democratic press of Virginia on the Governor's bolting, it would not count much on the effect of that bolt in prospering the cause of McKinley in the State. It thinks that the Governor has acted through "a patriotic sense of duty." It is very remarkable that though in public life for a quarter of a century, no Republican paper ever discovered that he was actuated by "a patriotic sense of

duty" until he came to do something that might lead to elect a Republican President.

It thinks that "when Governor O'Ferrall says to his old followers that they should not be led on to destruction by the free-coinage craze, his words will fall with the weight that comes from one who has been much honored and trusted by Virginians." The situation is just the reverse; it is the words of his "old followers" that will fall with weight on him. We doubt if any man in public life ever lost as many friends as the Governor has in the same length of time. He is now in the hands of his enemies.

She Surprised Him.

While she her court to silence paid,
A pencil sketch of her I made
That put my pride in play;
And, thinking 'twould her praise compel,
"Lend me your eye a moment, Belle,"
I said, in off-hand way.

I knew she was a girl of pluck,
Yet I was with amazement struck
When towards me came the lass;
And, picking from its curtain bed
An eye, she gave it me and said—
"How did you know 'twas glass'?"

More Cruel Than War.

Two weeks the plumber at his house
At water-pipes, etc.,
Had worked, and when the bill came in
He muttered plaintively—
"War brings sorrows in its wake,
But a man's a trial sore;
But, ah! the 'plumbing time of peace'
More cruel is than war."

Mean Lightning.

Old Darkey: Boss, did yo' tuk notice
er dat clip er lightning dat bruck out
der sky ebout fo' minnit ago?
Stranger: I did, indeed. It was a blinding
flash, and must have struck somewhere near here.

Old Darkey: Dat jus' wat hit did do,
sah, eh? 'nough; an' I hain' suttin but
I see de pussion wat be'n right whar she
done struck. Does yo' see any chaik-
mark, er de like er dat, on mer haid, anywhars?

Stranger: I declare! There is a blue
streak in the very centre of your forehead.

Old Darkey: I kinder a'picion dar was
a sumpin' dar, case wen de lightning hit
I feel er sorter eakin' up dar, but I
wouldn't er tuk no notice er de lippy-
dum er mer hat 'n' tuk fish at de
same time and burnt up. Dat's de
meanin' 'ing dat I ebber know lightning
ter take a hand inter-jus' a swooping
down take er ordinary co'se ter 'stroy
de, only hat wat a po' nigger done got.
Dat don gib me er lesson! Ef I ebber
gits annuder hat, an' git ketch out in
oner dese lightning erfers ergin, I knows
enough now ter jus' put dat hat in mer
pocket!

Near Monmouth.

Visitor: This is historic ground, indeed! Hardly a foot of it but is fertile of some reminiscence of the Revolution. I congratulate you on its ownership; but—why, have you got it mortgaged so heavily?

Owner: Well, that was an absolute necessity.
Visitor: Necessity, eh? I'm sorry.
Owner: Yes; you see if I hadn't put a heavy mortgage on it to hold it down, these professional tourists would have taken it away long ago.

A Plausible Explanation.

Quoter: What a remarkably beautiful day! The air seems crystallized, so to speak. And, by the way, this tendency to increased purity of air is very noticeable of late. Within the last few years the sky has seemed to be brighter and clearer than in days ago. Can you offer any explanation for it?

Jester: Certainly. It is due altogether to the growing construction of "sky-scrapers."

A Puzzle.

You may break, you may ruin the vase,
If you will;
But the way to pronounce it will trouble
you still.

The plumber's favorite garden product—the leek.

Merit's Lasting Gratitude.

(The Lynchburg News.)

The Richmond Dispatch merits the lasting gratitude of the Democratic party. No newspaper is entitled to especial praise for doing its duty. But these be perilous times; and the Dispatch has met the exigency with a courage and ability that have excited remark and won for it thousands of earnest friends. It might have given the Democratic party a perfunctory support without incurring enmity from any source; but it has preferred to gird its loins and hew to the line. In this day of treachery the Democratic party is fortunate to have such an exponent at Richmond.

A Question.

Franktown, Va., September 23, 1896.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:
I often ask a gold-bug after he tells me that he favors free coinage through international agreement only, what he will do if the gold standard is broken, and he receives an answer, and would be glad for some of them to inform me. I am a Bryan man, and favor a change from the present gold standard, as it seems to have never done any good to our laboring classes. Yours very truly,
S. D. LANKFORD.

Inconsistent in Everything.

(Farmville Journal.)
The Richmond Dispatch has shown the Richmond Times to be inconsistent in everything it advocates.

There is nothing that gives one a greater surety of warmth than a cooled cellar.

Politiks a-boomin'.

(Written for the Dispatch.)

Politiks a-boomin'-glory hoo a-new;
Boltoerat an' nigger a-marchin' in review;
Boun' ter get elected; McKinley is de man;
Nigger an' de Boltoerat a-doin' all dey can.

Politiks a-boomin', white man on de flop;
Nigger now a-gole-bug, an' climbin' to de top;
Boun' ter get elected—hear de banjo play;
Nigger an' de Boltoerat a-walkin' same way!

Politiks a-boomin'-whomsoever see'd;
Such a level lowin' of de upper stand;
Boun' ter get elected, whomsoever kno'd
Such a 'Kinley wagon a-carryin' such a load!

Politiks a-boomin'-fall yo' inter line;
Boltoerat an' nigger an' on de same vine;
Boun' ter get elected—glory in de heart;
Can't tell de nigger from de Boltoerat apart!

J. STANLEY NEALE.

Alexandria, Va.

Didn't Know the Facts.

(For the Dispatch.)

"Bryan said in Louisville that the present contest is between plutocracy and Democracy, which is precisely what Jack Cade said when he reached the gates of London, by which he meant that the struggle was between those who had property and those who had none, and were unwilling to work for it. Jack Cade would be longer, though brief."—The Great Democrat.

Evidently the editor of the Globe-Democrat has only read the histories of Jack Cade's rebellion written from a royalist standpoint, or from Shakespeare, which does not pretend to be history. As a matter of fact, however, his rising was somewhat like the rising of the people now. He lived in an unhappy time, when the fields of England were covered with dead, in the quarrels of contending factions preceding the War of the Roses, when the people had scarcely the shadow of a right, and were never thought of by the rulers of the land, except when they wanted folk to fight their battles, or when they needed money that could be any possibility be wrung or squeezed out of the population by taxation or otherwise. This man, the despised Jack Cade, stood forward to plead the cause of the million, and to himself the voice of the people; he understood their grievances, and made a bold effort to redress them; and if that effort was a violent one, it was the fault of the age, rather than of the man. The list of the grievances complained of by Cade, preserved in Stow's Annals (which like everything then published, otherwise it could not have been published, leaves to the royal side the worst of the opinion of his shrewdness and moderation, and makes him appear anything but the vile republican and communist it has been the fashion to represent him.

As a matter of fact, the people of Kent were behind Jack Cade, the noblemen and knights, it may be, but the greater part of the country gentry, the mayors of the towns, the constables of the different hundreds, and in many districts it is clear that all who were capable of bearing arms joined in the movement. They went up to London, which city was favorable to them, to obtain concessions from the King and his council, and when these were obtained an amnesty for himself and for his followers; but Henry VI., as usual with kings in such cases, after the dissolving of his followers, found it prudent to break his agreement with Cade, and he was beheaded, drawn, and quartered, thus serving as a warning to those who put their trust in oppressors of the people.

It is quite certain that Cade's rebellion was really the beginning of the War of the Roses, in which the old aristocracy of England almost wore itself out (and this might point a moral now). Many of his followers were adherents of the Duke of York, who finally deposed the weak monarch Henry VI. from the throne. And this may serve as a warning to those rulers who do not respect their obligations to their people. Many of the "men of Kent" and "Kentish" are old English proverbs for a "free man" and "brave man." The tenure of villanage so frequent in the olden times in the hands of English lords, and well known in Kent, the bodies of all Kentish persons being of free condition, "inasmuch that it is holden sufficient for one to avoid the objection of bondage to say that his father was born in Kent." King Canutus bath purchased into the precedence of marching in our English armies to lead the van." The people of Kent being free men and brave men, loving their liberty, are naturally noted in history for knowing their rights and daring to maintain them. They were behind Wat Tyler, Jack Cade, and Sir Thomas Wyatt. And so many of the leaders in our own Revolution, as to make it reasonable to regard Cade's rebellion as an embryo of this republic.

Abuse, resistances, etc., are not arguments. A resister to the law is an evidence of a lack of reason, and in this crisis of judgment. That there are some thrifless men in all crowds goes without saying; but it is probable that most of those who work for their living are for Bryan, while many of the idle, who live by the sweat of their labor are for McKinley. Exclusive of Alaska and the Territories, there are about 270,000 square miles of land in the United States, and it is quite certain that the owners of over two thirds of this property, the only sound property, because it has intrinsic value, and is really the base of all property, are for Bryan. The majority of the owners of money, stocks, bonds, and all that kind of property, with no intrinsic value, and to that extent unsound, which feeds on the toil of others, and toils not itself, may be for McKinley; but the owners of the land, and the people who live on it, are for Bryan.